

The Weekly Louisianaian.

TERMS—\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

(SINGLE COPIES—5 CTS.)

THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 10.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1881.

NUMBER 39.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
Cash Capital, \$500,000
WITH CASH DIVIDENDS TO INSURERS
—Issues Policies on—
FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE RISKS.
OFFICE—12 Camp, between Gravier and
Natchez streets,
NEW ORLEANS.
JAMES I. DAY, Pres't
C. HENNINGER, Sec'y.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND NEW OR-
LEANS RAILROAD.

THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE
NORTH AND SOUTH.

On and after Nov. 1, 1880, Trains will
depart and arrive as follows, from Cal-
jope street depot:

DEPART.
Express No. 1..... 7:45 a. m.
Mail No. 3..... 4:30 p. m.
Mixed No. 9..... 2:30 p. m.

ARRIVE.
Mail No. 2..... 7:15 a. m.
Express No. 4..... 11:35 a. m.
Mixed No. 10..... 8:45 p. m.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 run daily; Nos. 9 and
10, except Sunday.

Fullman Palace Sleeping Cars to St.
Louis and Louisville, and through to
Cincinnati and Chicago without change.
Only one change to New York and East-
ern cities.

Improved sleeping and reclining chair
cars to Chattanooga daily, without
change.

Tickets for sale, berths secured and
information given at 22 Camp street,
corner Common.

A. D. SHELTON, Agent.
J. W. COLMAN, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Ag't.
S. E. CANTY, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE CO.
Cor. Camp and Canal streets.

Paid Capital..... \$500,000 00
Assets at their market
value..... 619,895 46

DIRECTORS:
A. Schreiber, Charles Lapitte,
A. Currier, Charles J. Leeds,
H. Gally, D. Pato,
W. A. Bell, Charles E. Schmidt,
P. Poutz, Ernest Merrill,
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J. W. HICKS, President.

J. W. HICKS, Secretary.

E. OFFNER.
THE OLD RELIABLE

CROCKERY DEALER.
Is now Located at his Old Stand,

174..... Canal Street..... 174

(Opposite Varieties Theatre.)

Where he sells CHINA CROCKERY
GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUT
TLERY and HOUSE FURNISHING
GOODS, cheaper than ever. feb10

**THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COM-
PANY OF NEW ORLEANS.**

FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE INSURANCE.

I. N. MARKS, President.
F. PRUDHOMME, Vice President.
B. H. BENNETT, Secretary.
JAS. BOYCE, Inspector.
W. E. RODDY, "

Office, Cor. Camp and Gravier Sts

Represents the Fire Association of
Philadelphia. feb10

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT

By the Month, Week or Day,
—AT—
227... Customhouse Street... 227

Corner of Tremé street,
feb6 NEW ORLEANS.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home
easily made. Costly outfit free. Address
Tava & Co., Augusta, Maine.

T. B. STAMPS.
COTTON
—AND—
SUGAR FACTOR

—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

79 CARONDELET STREET,
New Orleans.

Consignments solicited of
COTTON,

RICE,

SUGAR,

MOLASSES,

—AND—
COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY.

Account sales promptly rendered and
satisfactions guaranteed. Liberal advances
made on consignments, and purchases
made in this market at lowest rates for
account of my friends. 6-3

SHIRTS

THE STOCK OF SUMMER UNDERWEAR IN
STORE. An elegant assortment of
NEW STOCKWEAR.
Good Shirts as low as 75c; Undershirts
as low as 50c; Socks as low as 25c;
Cuffs as low as 10c; all sizes at low
prices. **E. T. WELLS,**
13 St. Charles street.

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STOCK IN NEW ORLEANS.
LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

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LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

TO THE EVENING STAR.
—BY JOHN LEYDEN.

How sweet thy modest light to view,
Fair Star, to love and lovers dear,
While trembling on the falling dew,
Like beauty shining through a tear!

Or hanging o'er that mirror-stream,
To mark that image trembling there,
Thou seem'st to smile with softer gleam,
To see thy lovely face so fair.

Though, blazing o'er the arch of night,
The moon thy timid beams outshine
As far as thine each starry light—
Her rays can never vie with thine.

Thine is the breeze that murmuring bland
As music wafts the lover's sigh,
And bids the yielding heart expand
In love's delicious ecstasy.

Fair Star! though I be doomed to prove
That rapture's tears are mixed with pain,
Ah! still I feel 'tis sweet to love,
But sweeter to be loved again.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S
INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS—We stand to-
day upon an eminence which over-
looks a hundred years of national
life; a century crowded with perils,
but crowned with triumphs of lib-
erty and law.

Before continuing the onward
march let us pause on this height
for a moment to strengthen our
faith and renew our hope by a
glance at the pathway along which
our people have traveled.

It is now three days more than a
hundred years since the adoption
of the first written constitution of
the United States, the articles of
confederation and perpetual Union.

The new Republic was then beset
with danger on every hand. It had
not conquered a place in the family
of nations. The decisive battle of the
war for independence, whose cen-
tennial anniversary will soon be
gratefully celebrated at Yorktown,
had not yet been fought. The colo-
nists were struggling not only
against the armies of a great na-
tion, but against the settled opin-
ions of mankind, for the world did
not then believe that the supreme
authority of government could be
safely entrusted to the guardianship
of people themselves. We cannot
overestimate the fervent love of
liberty, intellectual courage and
saving common sense with which
our fathers made the great experi-
ment of self-government. When
they would, after short trial, find
that the confederation of States was
too weak to meet the necessities of
the vigorous and expanding Repub-
lic, they boldly set it aside, and in
its stead established a national
Union, founded directly upon the
will of the people, endowed with
the full powers of self-preservation
and with ample authority for the
accomplishment of its great ob-
jects. Under this constitution the
boundaries of freedom have been
enlarged, the foundations of order
and peace have been strengthened,
and the growth of our people, in
all the better elements of national
life, has indicated the wisdom of
the founders, given new hope to
their descendants. Under this con-
stitution our people long ago made
themselves safe against danger from
without, and secured for their ma-
riners and flag equality of rights
on all the seas. Under this consti-
tution twenty-five States have been
added to the Union, with constitu-
tions and laws framed and enforced
by their own citizens, to secure the
manifest blessings of local self-
government.

The jurisdiction of this constitu-
tion now covers an area fifty times
greater than that of the original
thirteen States, and a population
twenty times greater than that of
1780.

The supreme trial of the constitu-
tion at last, under the tremen-
dous pressure of civil war. We our-
selves are witnesses that the Union
emerged from the blood and fire of
that conflict purified and made
stronger for all the beneficent pur-
poses of good government; and
now at the close of this first centu-
ry of growth, with the inspirations
of its history in their hearts, our
people have lately reviewed the con-
dition of the nation, passed judg-
ment upon the conduct and opin-
ions of political parties, and have
registered their will concerning the
future administration of the Gov-
ernment. To interpret and to ex-
ecute that will, in accordance with
the constitution, is the paramount
duty of the Executive.

Even from this brief review, it is
manifest that the nation is resolute-
ly facing the front, resolved to em-
ploy its best energies in develop-

ing the great possibilities of the
future, sacredly preserving what-
ever has been gained to liberty and
good government during the centu-
ry.

Our people are determined to
leave behind them all these bitter
controversies concerning things
which have been irrevocably set-
tled, and further discussion of
which can only stir up strife and
delay the onward march. The
supremacy of the nation and its
laws should be no longer the sub-
ject of retail.

That discussion, which for half a
century threatened the existence of
the Union was closed at last in the
high court of war by a decree from
which there is no appeal; that the
constitution, and the laws made in
pursuance thereof, are, and shall
continue to be the supreme law of
the land, binding alike upon States
and people. This decree does not
disturb the autonomy of the States,
nor interfere with any of their ne-
cessary rights of local government,
but it does fix and establish the
permanent supremacy of the Union.

The will of the nation, speaking
with the vehemence of battle, and
through the amended constitution,
has fulfilled the great promise of
1776, by proclaiming liberty through-
out the land to all the inhabitants
thereof.

The elevation of the negro race
from slavery to the full rights of
citizenship is the most important
political change we have known
since the adoption of the constitu-
tion 1787. No thoughtful man can
fail to appreciate its beneficial ef-
fects upon our institutions, and
people; it has freed us from perpe-
tual danger of war and dissolution;
it has added immensely to the moral
and industrial forces of our
people; it has liberated the master
as well as the slave from the rela-
tion which wrunged and enfeebled
both. It has surrendered to their
own guardianship the manhood of
more than five millions of people,
and has opened to each one of
them a career of freedom and use-
fulness; it has given new inspira-
tion to the power of self help in
both races, by making labor more
honorable to one and more neces-
sary to the other. The influence of
this force will grow greater and
bear richer fruit with coming years.

No doubt the great change has
caused serious disturbance to our
Southern communities. This is to
be deplored, though it was per-
haps unavoidable; but those who
resisted the change should remem-
ber that under our institutions there
was no middle ground for the negro
citizenship; there can be no per-
manently disfranchised peasantry
in the United States. Freedom can
never yield its fullness of blessings
so long as the law or its adminis-
tration places the smallest obstacle
in the path way of any virtuous
citizen.

The emancipated race had al-
ready made remarkable progress,
with unquestionable devotion to
the Union, with patience and gentle-
ness not born of fear; they have
followed light as God gave them to
see light. They are rapidly laying
the material foundation of self sup-
port, widening the circle of intelli-
gence, and beginning to enjoy the
blessings that gathered around the
homes of industrious people. They
deserve the encouragement of all
good men; so far as my authority
can lawfully extend, they shall en-
joy the full and equal protection of
the constitution and laws.

The full, free enjoyment of equal
suffrage is still in question and a
frank statement of the issue may
aid its solution. It is alleged that
its place honest local govern-
ment is impossible, if the mass of
uneducated negroes are allowed to
vote. These are grave allegations;
so far as the latter is true it is the
only palliation that can be offered
for opposing the freedom of the
ballot. Bad local government is cer-
tainly a great evil, which ought to
be prevented, but to violate the
freedom and sanctity of suffrage is
more than an evil; it is a crime,
which, if persisted in, will destroy
the government itself, and to suc-
ceed is not a remedy. If, in other
hands, it be high treason to com-
pass the death of the king, it should
be counted no less a crime here to
strangle our sovereign power and
stifle its voice.

It had been said that unsettled
questions have no pity for the re-
pose of nations. It should be said,
with the utmost emphasis, that the
question of suffrage will never give
repose or safety to the States or to
the nation until each, within its
own jurisdiction, make and keeps

the ballot free and pure by strong
sanctions of law.

But the danger which arises from
ignorance in the voter cannot be
denied. It covers a field far wider
than that a negro suffrage and the
present condition of that race; it is
a danger that lurks and hides in
the sources and fountains of power
in every State.

We have no standard by which
to measure the disaster that may
be brought upon us by ignorance
and vice in the citizens when joined
to corruption and fraud in suffrage.

The voters of the Union who
make and unmake constitutions,
and upon whose will hangs the des-
tiny of our Government, can
transmit their supreme authority
to no successors save the coming
generation of voters, who are the
sole heirs of sovereign power. If
that generation comes to its inher-
itance blinded by ignorance and
corrupted by vice, the fall of the
Republic will be certain and irre-
mediable.

The census has already sounded
the alarm in the appalling figures
which mark how dangerously high
the tide of illiteracy has risen among
our voters and their children. To the
South this question is of supreme
importance; but the responsibility
for the existence of slavery, had not
rested upon the South alone. The
nation itself is responsible for the
extension of suffrage and is under
special obligation to aid in remov-
ing the illiteracy which it has ad-
ded to the voting population.

For the North and South alike
there is but one remedy. All the
constitutional powers of the nation
and States and all the volunteer
forces of the people should be sum-
moned to meet this danger by the
saving influence of universal educa-
tion. It is the high privilege and
sacred duty of those now living to
educate their successors and pro-
vide, by intelligence and virtue, for
the inheritance which awaits them.

In this beneficent work sections
and races should be forgotten and
partisanship should be unknown.
Let our hope find new meaning in
the divine oracle which declares
that "A little child shall lead them"
for our little children will soon
control the destinies of the Repub-
lic.

As countrymen we do not differ
in our judgment concerning the
controversies of past generations,
and fifty years hence our children
will not be divided in their opinions
concerning our controversies. They
will surely bless their fathers and
their father's God, that the Union
was preserved, that slavery was
overthrown, and that both races
were made equal before the law.

We may hasten or we may re-
tard, but we cannot prevent recon-
ciliation. Is it not possible for us
now to make a truce with time, by
anticipating and accepting its in-
evitable verdict?

Enterprises of the highest im-
portance to our moral and material
well-being, invite us and offer
ample scope for the employment of
our best powers. Let all our peo-
ple, leaving behind them the battle-
fields of dead issues, move forward,
and in the strength of liberty and
restored Union win the grander
victory of peace.

The prosperity which now pre-
vails is without a parallel in our
history. Fruitful seasons have done
much to secure it, but they have not
done all. The preservation of pub-
lic credit, and the resumption of
specie payments, so successfully at-
tained by the administration of my
predecessors, have enabled our
people to secure blessings which
the seasons brought. By the ex-
perience of commercial nations,
in all ages, it has been found that
gold and silver afford the only safe
foundation for the monetary system.

Confusion has recently been cre-
ated by variations in the relative
value of the two metals, but I con-
fidently believe that arrangements
can be made between the leading
commercial nations which will se-
cure the general use of both metals.
Congress should provide that the
compulsory coinage of silver, now
required by law, may not disturb
our monetary system by driving
either metal out of circulation. If
possible, such adjustment should
be made that the purchasing power
of every coined dollar will be ex-
actly equal and as a debt paying power
is all the markets of the world.

The chief duty of the National
Government in connection with the
currency of the country is to coin
money and declare its value. Grave
doubts have been entertained
whether Congress is authorized by
the constitution to make any form of
paper money a legal tender.

The present issue of United
States notes has been sustained by
the necessities of the war, but such
paper should depend for its value
and currency upon its convenience
in use and its prompt redemption
in coin at the will of the holder,
and not upon its compulsory cir-
culation. These notes are not
money, but promises to pay money.
If the holders demand it, the prom-
ise should be kept.

The funding of national bonds at
a lower rate of interest should be
accomplished without compelling
the withdrawal of national bank
notes, and thus disturbing the busi-
ness of the country.

I venture to refer to the position
I have occupied on financial ques-
tions during a long service in Con-
gress, and to say that time and ex-
perience have strengthened the
opinions I have so often expressed
on these subjects. The finances of
the Government shall suffer no de-
teriment which it may be possible
for my administration to prevent.

The interests of agriculture de-
serve more attention from the Gov-
ernment than they have yet re-
ceived. The farms of the United
States afford homes and employ-
ment for more than one-half our
people, and furnish much the large-
st part of all our exports. As
the Government lights our coasts
for the protection of mariners and
the benefit of commerce, so it
should give to the tillers of the soil
the best lights of practical science
and experience.

Our manufactures are rapidly
making us industrially independ-
ent, and are opening to capital and
labor new and profitable fields of
employment. Their steady and
healthy growth should still be
maintained; our facilities for trans-
portation should be increased by
continued improvement of our
harbors and great interior water-
ways, and by an increase of our
tonnage on the oceans.

The development of the world's
commerce has led to urgent de-
mand for shortening the great sea
voyage around Cape Horn by con-
structing ship canals or railways
across the Isthmus which unites
the two continents. Various plans
to this end have been suggested
and will need consideration, but
none of them has been sufficiently
matured to warrant united aid. The
subject, however, is one which will
immediately engage the attention
of the Government, with a view to
a thorough protection to American
interests.

We will urge no narrow policy,
nor seek peculiar or exclusive pri-
vileges in any commercial route,
but in the language of my prede-
cessor, I believe it to be the right
and duty of the United States to
assert and maintain such super-
vision and authority over any inter-
oceanic canal across the Isthmus
that connects with North and South
America, as will protect our national
interests.

The constitution guarantees ab-
solute religious freedom. Congress
is prohibited from making any law
respecting an establishment of reli-
gion, or prohibiting the free exer-
cise thereof; the Territories of the
United States are subject to the
direct legislation of Congress, and
hence the General Government is
responsible for any violation of the
constitution in any one of them.
It is, therefore, reproval to the
Government that in the most popu-
lar of the Territories the consti-
tutional guarantee is not enjoyed
by the people, and the authority of
Congress is set at naught.

The Mormon Church is not only
offense to the moral sense of man-
kind, by sanctioning polygamy, but
prevents the administration of jus-
tice through the ordinary insti-
tutions of the law. In my judg-
ment it is the duty of Congress,
while respecting the convictions and
religious scruples of every citizen,
to prohibit within its jurisdiction
all criminal practices, especially of
that class which destroy family re-
lations and endeavor social order.
Nor can any ecclesiastical organiza-
tion be safely permitted to usurp,
in the smallest degree, the functions
and powers of the National Gov-
ernment.

Civil service can never be placed
on a satisfactory basis until it is
regulated by law. For the good of
the service itself, for the protection
of those who are intrusted with the
appointing power against the waste
of time and obstruction to public
business, caused by the inordinate
pressure for place, and for the pro-
tection of incumbents against in-
trigue and wrong, I shall at the
proper time ask Congress to fix the

tenure of minor offices of the sov-
erain executive departments, and pre-
scribe grounds upon which re-
movals shall be made during the
terms for which incumbents have
been appointed.

Finally, acting always within the
authority and limitations of the
Constitution, invading neither the
rights of the States nor the re-
served rights of the people, it will
be the purpose of my adminis-
tration to maintain the authority of
the nation, and in all places within
its jurisdiction to enforce obedience
to all the laws of the Union in the
interests of the people; to demand
rigid economy in all expenditures
of the Government, and to require
honest and faithful service of all
executive officers; remembering
that the offices were created, not
for the benefit of incumbents or
their supporters, but for the service
of the Government.

And now, fellow-citizens, I am
about to assume the great trust
which you have committed to my
hands. I appeal to you for that
earnest and thoughtful support
which makes this Government, in
fact, as it is in law, a Government
of the people. I shall greatly rely
upon the wisdom and patriotism of
Congress, of those who may share
with me the responsibilities and
duties of the administration; and
above all, upon our efforts to pro-
mote the welfare of this great peo-
ple and their Government. I re-
verently invoke the support and
blessings of Almighty God.

A GREAT DAY FOR FORT
SMITH—FEB. 25, 1881.

CONNECTION WITH NEW ORLEANS AND
THE WORLD BEYOND.

On this day the last spike is
driven in the railroad from Little
Rock to Arkansas City, Ark., a
point at which the largest vessels
may load with full cargo, and at
which, lately, one vessel took on
8000 bales of cotton. It gives us
close connection with the greatest
maritime city in the South—New
Orleans—and with which a great
and constantly increasing trade
from the whole of Arkansas, and
the Arkansas Valley in particular,
will and must of necessity arise.
New Orleans is our natural outlet,
our natural mart, and, thanks to
the great genius of Eads, it will
now always be so.

The L. R. & F. S., and the L.
R. & A. C. R. R., being owned and
operated by managers, some of
whom have a common interest in,
each will make it a through line,
with one set of freights and charges,
and consequently a cheaper and
better one for the people. Now,
where will our cotton go, and
where will we buy our heavy gro-
ceries? New Orleans will be the
place, and all the combinations of
Gould cannot prevent it.

We have just learned that the
right of way for the road from
Arkansas City, Kansas, through
the Indian country, to Fort Smith,
has been given by the House of
Representatives at Washington,
and it is expected the Senate will
also agree to it. Then will Ar-
kansas City of the North, shake hands
with Arkansas City of the South;
and then as much grain will go
down this great valley to New Or-
leans to ship to the world, as now
goes down the Mississippi from St.
Louis.

Now let our merchants of Fort
Smith, and the thousands of them
all along this valley turn their at-
tention to their natural outlet to
get the highest prices for their cot-
ton and buy their groceries lowest.

New Orleans, give us a shake?
Reach out your hands and let the
iron hands of commerce unite us?
The fact is we can hardly conceive
the immense trade that will be
along this valley from Kansas to
New Orleans. It will amount to
millions both ways, and at Kansas
quoting, as it will, with roads west
to Denver and California, not only
will trade be immense, but travel
also.

Then with our cross roads North
and South, by which our lumber
and timber and coal, of all of
which we have almost inexhausti-
ble quantities, can get an outlet to
New Orleans, and to the timberless
regions of Kansas, and our great
facilities for manufacturing every-
thing out of lumber, we will be, if
we only exert our energies, and use
even our natural advantages right,
the Queen City of the southwest.

Inexhaustible coal, and timber of
every kind, and plenty of railroads,
what do you think of our future?
Forth Smith Elevator.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1881.

Entered at the New Orleans Post-office as second class mail matter.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID

One year (in advance).....\$1 00
Six months.....50

ADVERTISING.

(Brever per line each insertion)
One time.....10 cents
One month.....8 "
Six months.....4 "
One year.....3 "

A very liberal discount on the above rates will be made on quarter, half and whole column advertisements.

All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the following well known news dealers:

Ellis—opposite Postoffice.
Staub—corner Canal and Exchange Al.

AGENTS.

Charles Roxborough, Iberville.
J. S. Hinton, Indiana.
Wm. H. Ward, Kentucky.
S. W. Smith, Richmond.
R. W. Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss.
Wm. Bidgley, Concordia.
R. F. Cook, Onachita.
Jerry A. Hall, Natchitoches.
W. S. Posey, St. Mary.
George E. Paris, City.

THIS PAPER may be found on the New York.

The Masonic Directory will be corrected in our next issue.

Hon. John Ray is a prominent candidate for district judge in the new judicial district.

The friends of Judge Pardee are leaving no stone unturned to secure his nomination as Circuit Judge.

Hon. W. L. McMillan, left for Washington on Thursday last, he is booked for promotion, with strong backing.

On account of lengthy proceedings of important meetings, many interesting locals and other matters have been crowded out.

We are indebted to Mr. A. Benjamin, of Baton Rouge, for two cash subscribers in the persons of Messrs. Leon Lange and Sterling Barrow, of Baton Rouge.

The article in our education column, which will be continued for several weeks, should be carefully read by even educator and student in the land.

Hon. Wm. Evarts, of New York; Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio; and Timothy Howe, of Wisconsin, have been appointed and confirmed as commissioners on part of the United States to the Monetary conference at Paris.

Hon. Levy P. Morton has been appointed and confirmed for the position of Envoy extraordinary, and Minister plenipotentiary at France. A better selection could not have been made. The friends of Senator Conkling are not so far in the background as some of our democratic journals predicted.

We are sorry not to be able to furnish our readers with the usual editorial communication from our distinguished editor and proprietor this issue. The inaugural ceremonies has captivated him to that extent. Having received the hearty endorsement of the party, together with his meritorious services, we trust that he will receive ample recognition at the hands of the administration.

A noble part of every true life is to learn to undo what has been wrongly done.

A religion that never suffices to govern a man will never suffice to save him.

THE INAUGURAL.

The Inaugural of President Garfield which we print in full on our first page, is one of the greatest state papers that ever emanated from the White House. It abounds with logic, patriotic sentiments, and good sense; which if carried into practice, cannot fail to produce good and wholesome results for the entire Nation. It reviews the unparalleled progress of the American people from the formation of the Constitution by the "Fathers" down to the present era of success, showing that the late war was the means of purifying the Union, and wiping out all bitter controversies and sectional strifes, establishing the Union upon a firm and indissoluble basis. Relative to the Negro question the President says:

"The elevation of the negro race from slavery to the full rights of citizenship is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the constitution of 1787. No thoughtful man can fail to appreciate its beneficial effects upon our institutions and people; it has freed us from perpetual danger of war and dissolution; it has added immensely to the moral and industrial forces of our people; it has liberated the master as well as the slave from the relation which wronged and enfeebled both. It has surrendered to their own guardianship the manhood of more than five millions of people, and has opened to each one of them a career of freedom and usefulness; it has given new inspiration to the power of self help in both races, by making labor more honorable to one and more necessary to the other. The influence of this force will grow greater and bear richer fruit with coming years. No doubt the great change has caused serious disturbance to our Southern communities. This is to be deplored, though it was perhaps unavoidable; but those who resisted the change should remember that under our institutions there was no middle ground for the negro race between slavery and equal citizenship; there can be no permanently disfranchised peasantry in the United States. Freedom can never yield its fullness of blessings so long as the law or its administration places the smallest obstacle in the path way of any virtuous citizen.

The emancipated race had already made remarkable progress, with unquestionable devotion to the Union, with patience and gentleness not born of fear; they have followed light as God gave them to see light. They are rapidly laying the material foundation of self support, widening the circle of intelligence, and beginning to enjoy the blessings that gathered around the homes of industrious people. They deserve the encouragement of all good men; so far as my authority can lawfully extend, they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the constitution and laws."

The sentiments as enunciated in the foregoing is but a just tribute to the Negro, and which can only come from an individual who can rise above race prejudices, and party preferences. The position of the Negro in the South since reconstruction has been a very peculiar one: debarred literally from the rights justly accorded to him in the amendments to the Constitution, by the coercive power of State rights, rendering the National Government powerless to protect him as one of its common citizens, and in accordance with its Constitution. President Garfield is the first to announce this brave and patriotic sentiment, that: "Those who resisted the change should remember that there was no middle ground for the Negro race between slavery and equal citizenship," and we trust that in the future it will be so understood. One of our narrow minded daily contemporaries seem to take issue with the President upon the Negro question. Such journals are more detrimental to the South than a thousand bloody wars.

They are the educators of those who defy the laws, and set at naught the edicts of the Constitution. They are responsible for sectional strifes, for the prostitution of our State, and for the enthrallment of the liberties of a down trodden people. But the Executive as the President of the whole people emphatically says: "They deserve the encouragement of all good men; so far as my authority can lawfully extend they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the Constitution and laws."

This should settle the question

with all law abiding citizens, and forever overthrow all attempts of coercion, ballot box stuffing, and bulldozing in the South. Let the South do this, and there will be no more need of "stalwarts" the issues of the war will be eternally buried, and both sections will march hand in hand to prosperity and renown.

It is alleged that the danger growing out of the Negro suffrage question, owing to his ignorance is a standing menace to local self government. The President reaches the difficulty by this potent argument.

"We have no standard by which to measure the disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in the citizens when joined to corruption and fraud in suffrage.

The voters of the Union who make and unmake constitutions, and upon whose will hangs the destinies of our Governments, can transmit their supreme authority to no successors save the coming generation of voters, who are the sole heirs of sovereign power. If that generation comes to its inheritance blinded by ignorance and corrupted by vice, the fall of the Republic will be certain and irremediable."

This reasoning cannot be gainsaid, and it is the shoal upon which the South is liable to be wrecked, unless the National Government come to its aid. The Negro is not the only source of ignorance in the South; but the hoards of white children growing up in utter ignorance and depravity in the South, is a grave question and should be seriously considered by those who are interested in the welfare of this section. Who could become willing tools to commit the barbarities common in the South for party supremacy but those who are blinded by ignorance and moral depravity. The young white boys in the swamps and pine woods of North Louisiana, along the Bayous of our sugar region, and the recesses of the Floridian parishes, their condition is as pitiable as that of the Negro.

This great cure of ignorance than must forever rest upon the South like a funeral pall until the Nation comes to the rescue of its citizens. The educational facilities of the Negro in this State outside of the parish of Orleans, is a farce. In a majority of the parishes, the scholastic year does not embrace two months of actual teaching, and in many parishes a school for the past two years is a luxury unknown. Such is the measures taken by a loyal state government to educate a race and to liberate the franchise of its citizens.

The board and comprehensive views of the President is the only means of reaching the great evil. Until the Nation shall deem it expedient to hold out a ray of light to its colored citizens in the South by means of educational facilities the evil spoken of must abound. We therefore lay great stress upon this important part of the message. The financial question is met in such a masterly manner, that comment is not necessary.

The Mormon question which is a greater menace to our social, moral, and religious institutions, is also met by that strong and decisive action which characterizes a wise and judicious ruler.

The question of civil service is well defined, and if carried out upon the basis so ably laid down by the President, the Federal patronage cannot be prostituted in the interest of individuals, cliques or rings.

The country can well congratulate itself upon such a choice and we bespeak for the party, and Nation, a triumphant and successful administration of its affairs during the four years of President Garfield's Administration.

REPUBLICANS IN LINE.

During the week a series of republican meetings have been held by the leading colored men of the city and state, looking to the material interests of the party. Notwithstanding the efforts of the daily press to mislead public sentiment, (New Orleans Democrat excepted) the feeling existing among colored republicans of this State is at this juncture more harmonious than ever heretofore. The meetings at Wesley Hall, and the St. James Chapel unanimously endorsed what

had been previously done, which can be seen by referring to the proceedings printed in another column. The colored soldiers and sailors at their meeting on Wednesday night last, passed resolutions perfectly in accord with those passed by the other mass meetings; which shows a unanimous sentiment of good feeling throughout.

The colored race has learned that the bickerings brought on by interested individuals, and by those who are ever willing to traduce them, have had its beneficial effect, and redounded to the detriment of, not only the race, but the party in general. The time has come for united action. "United we stand, divided we fall." We have a great work to perform, a race to educate and redeem, a party to build up, and a solid South to dissolve. Nothing would suit better the purposes of those who allege that the Negro is to a failure; than to see the dissensions which they are trying to establish but which does not really exist.

Thus far, we have done well, and we opine that the delegation which will go to Washington, will go with the unanimous endorsement of all good Republicans and will reflect credit upon the race and party. It has not been selected and possibly may not appear in our columns this issue; but whether it does or not, we are satisfied that Mr. Gla will not fail to appoint good and true men to represent their constituents at Washington. We are glad to say that from a careful investigation, we find the colored leaders as harmonious as can be expected in the ranks of any party. There never was an issue brought before any country that satisfied every body; therefore, the intention of some of our dailies, to reflect upon the race, will meet with no favor from those who can look at the situation from an honest and dispassionate standpoint.

THE AGONY OVER.

On Saturday last, the following gentlemen were nominated and confirmed to form the new Cabinet, and therefore, stands to-day as the constitutional advisers of President Garfield. James G. Blaine, of Maine; to be secretary of State; William Windom, of Minnesota, secretary of the treasury; Wayne McVeagh, of Pennsylvania, attorney general; Thomas L. James, of New York, post master general; Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, secretary of the interior; Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, secretary of war; Wm. H. Hunt, of Louisiana, secretary of the navy.

The prompt action taken by the Senate, and the unanimous vote of the republicans Senators, indicate that the Cabinet is not, an objectionable one.

In our opinion the selection is excellent, and in keeping with our predictions in last issue. The personal of the Cabinet taken as a whole could not be improved.

HON. JAS. G. BLAINE

As a statesman has few equals in the country. His republicanism is unquestionable: his ability to direct the affairs of the Nation, is conceded by all, therefore, the state department is in good hands.

HON. WM. WINDOM

is a gentleman who has become famous in the South: His position relative to our people places him in rank with Lincoln, Sumner, and Morton, Grant, Conkling, and other living patriots who have been ever ready to strike down the hand of oppression as far as the constitution would admit. His integrity and zeal has won for him a reputation which any man might be proud of. We hail his appointment with congratulations, feeling that the treasury of the Nation is well guarded by an honorable public servant.

HON. WAYNE McVEAGH

has been lightly spoken of by some, but his courteous department whilst down here gained for him the respect of all who met him. Whilst his mission might not have terminated in accordance with our desires, yet its results cannot be traced to any dereliction of duty on his part, or any unjust intention toward the party in this State. His broad and comprehensive views upon all legal

matters eminently fits him for the important position he holds; and notwithstanding his conservative views, we think that our southern friends who are rejoicing over the appointment, will find that Mr. McVeagh will be found as true to his party, as the most pronounced statwart.

HON. THOS. L. JAMES

Coming from the Empire State, it would be sufficient to say that he is the personal friend of Senator Conkling; but aside from this, his official character is blameless: having filled the position of Post Master of that great State, to the satisfaction of his constituents, and approval of the department. He comes to the postal service, well qualified to fill its onerous duties.

HON. SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD

of Iowa is a gentleman, of such sterling qualities, and a republican of such known reputation, that comment is unnecessary. The country at large will rest satisfied that the interior department will be ably and satisfactorily managed.

HON. ROBERT T. LINCOLN

Though a young man will receive the hearty endorsement of the Nation. As the son of the Martyred President. President Garfield has struck the tender chord of the American people by elevating the son of that Father, who was instrumental in redeeming his country, and whose life's blood paid the debt of the civil war. Mr. Lincoln's known ability as a young man leaves no doubt in the minds of those who are looking to the welfare of the country, but that the war department will be effectively used in the prosecution of war, as well as in the preservation of Peace.

HON. WILLIAM H. HUNT

of Louisiana is a gentleman of ability and standing in this community. At the bar he had few superiors, and often filled our court rooms with anxious spectators, to listen to his eloquent and able pleadings. He is one of Louisiana's most respected sons. His republicanism is unquestioned. Gen. Garfield has the thanks of the party in this State for such honorable recognition. In summing up our criticisms we have nothing but praises to utter for the selection. We turn a deaf ear to the speculations of bourbon journals, as to the party decisions, and congratulate President Garfield upon the wisdom and justice shown by calling around his administration such elements of strength. We believe that the future of the republican party is brighter than ever it was since its formation. We endorse the Cabinet, we endorse the President, and patiently await for the reign of peace in our section.

A REPUBLICAN MASS-MEETING.

New Orleans, March, 8, 1881. In accordance with the call issued from the Parish Committee presided over by Col. James Lewis, a large number of republicans assembled in mass meeting at the St. James A. M. E. Church, on Roman street. The meeting was called to order by Col. Lewis, who appointed Mr. Chas. Vigers to act secretary, and to read the call.

The choir then sang in a brilliant style the National song "my country tis of thee," and divine blessings was invoked by Rev. A. M. Green. The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to congratulate President Garfield upon his able message, and the wise selection of his Cabinet. Mr. Allain then moved that the meeting be permanently organized. Pending the motion, Mr. R. O. Howard raised the point of order that the meeting was called under the auspices of the Parish Committee, and could only be organized by republicans from the parish of Orleans. The chair ruled the point well taken, but recognized the right of all republicans to participate in the general debate. Mr. Lewis was then declared president of the meeting. A motion prevailed that each member of the parish committee constitute the Vice Presidents of the meeting. On motion of Mr. James Vance Hon. W. G. Brown and H. C. C. Astwood were unanimously elected secretaries of the meeting.

By order of the President, secretary Astwood read the inaugural address and the speakers were announced. Hon. Simeon Belden being the first speaker introduced, spoke at length upon the most important points of the message, and the future prospects of the party. His able and eloquent remarks, called forth frequent applause from the meeting. After the conclusion of Mr. Belden's remarks, Mr. J. B. Gaudet offered the following resolutions which was unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The colored citizens of Louisiana awaited the results of the late presidential election in anxious apprehension lest the success of the Democratic party should have compelled them to choose between quitting the homes of their choice or of submitting to the degradation of a condition probably little better than that from which they had emerged, and

Whereas, The election of a Republican president by a majority so decisive as to command the acquiescence of all sections of our country, and of all parties, gives us renewed assurance that the principles of universal liberty, with the political and legal equality of all men, have been permanently and forever established by the declared will of the American people, and

Whereas, The inaugural address of his excellency, President James A. Garfield, with the able Republican cabinet which he has called to his assistance, will, with the support of a Republican congress, afford a complete guarantee that he will fulfill his declared purpose to elevate our race to the full rights of citizenship; therefore

Resolved, That the colored citizens of Louisiana, in mass meeting assembled, feel a renewed encouragement to remain and continue their efforts to improve their condition and to convince their white fellow citizens that as their labor and services are indispensable and their political influence useful, so the enjoyment of their rights cannot be detrimental, either to the welfare or honor of the State.

Resolved, That in the appointment of the Hon. Wm. H. Hunt, of Louisiana, to a position in the cabinet of the president, we recognize a just appreciation of an honest and able man, and of a Southern Republican who has manifested a courageous devotion to Republican principles, and an especial fidelity to the rights conferred upon us by the constitution and laws of the nation.

Resolved, That our thanks are due, and are hereby extended to our able and worthy senator from this State, the Hon. Wm. P. Kellogg, for the exertion of his gigantic influence in securing the above appointment.

Mr. Ladd moved that this meeting do now endorse the action taken by the meeting held at the First Free Mission Baptist Church on Common street, electing the Hon. J. A. Gla, and authorizing him to appoint a committee of twelve to proceed to Washington for the purpose of presenting the grievances of the colored republicans to the president, and that a copy of the resolutions adopted be sent to Hon. Wm. P. Kellogg, and Hon. William H. Hunt through said committee when appointed. Mr. Wickham rose to a question of information after a protracted debate, by Mr. Wickham, and others. Col. A. J. Damont, by request, addressed the meeting at length. Mr. Paul Bruce moved as a substitute that the chairman be empowered to appoint a like committee to confer with the committee referred to when appointed. Mr. Vigers moved to lay the substitute on the table, which was unanimously adopted.

The main question was then ordered on the original motion, and unanimously carried.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the Pastor and Board of Trustees of the church for the use of the same, also to the speakers, and the meeting adjourned sine die.

Wm. G. Brown,
H. C. C. Astwood,
Secretaries.

THE PRESIDENT INDORSED.

A REPUBLICAN MASS-MEETING RATIFIED HIS MESSAGE AND HIS CABINET.

A very large mass-meeting of Republicans was held Monday evening at Wesleyan Hall, on Liberty street, to express their sentiments on the inaugural address and Cabinet of Gen. Garfield. The meeting was called to order by Hon. A. J. Damont, who, after a few remarks, eliciting the applause of the audience, proposed the Hon. S. Wakefield, of Iberia, for chairman,

which motion was unanimously adopted. Mr. T. de S. Tucker was elected secretary. One vice president and one assistant secretary was elected to represent each congressional district of the State. After endorsing a previous meeting which had been presided over by J. A. Gla, and at which Mr. Gla was empowered to appoint a delegation to proceed to Washington and confer with the President relative to the interest of the colored people of this State, the following resolutions were introduced and adopted and the meeting adjourned:

The Republicans of Louisiana, in mass meeting assembled, after the following declarations of sentiment on the inaugural address and assumption of the Chief Magistracy of the nation by Gen. James A. Garfield be it

Resolved, That we hail with unbounded enthusiasm the accession of a wise and experienced statesman to the supreme control of national affairs.

Resolved, That we perceive in his inaugural address views and sentiments which, when carried into execution, will relieve the country of the peril of sectional strife, cement the bond of union anew in justice and lay deep the foundation for further and future greatness.

Resolved further, That while the entire Cabinet of the President is composed of gentlemen who, for their civic virtues and eminent fitness for public affairs have our entire approval, we tender the President our special thanks for the honor he has conferred on Louisiana and the Republican party of this State in calling our distinguished and worthy fellow-citizen, Hon. Wm. H. Hunt, to the portfolio of the navy.

Resolved, That the Hon. Wm. P. Kellogg has our unqualified praise for his energy, foresight and devotion to the interest of his State and party.

EDUCATIONAL.

(Short articles on Educational topics solicited.)

Philosophy of education in its relation to the school and the teacher.

BY PROF. S. S. LAURIE, UNIVERSITY OF EDIMBURGH.

Now that the external organization of education has made considerable way in most civilized countries, the minds of men are free to consider the uses to which the machinery is to be applied. The mere acquisition of a certain facility in reading and writing and casting accounts can scarcely be held to justify the present large outlay of wealth and energy. It is only, it seems to us, if education, is essentially an ethical task, is deliberately aimed at that social reformers will find their highest hopes of the school realized. Be this as it may, it is evident that the Philosophy of Education now comes to the front.

I assume that the education of a country is determined by its philosophy; but I use the word philosophy in the larger sense as denoting the beliefs of a period, whether reasoned out or not, regarding man, his nature, his social relations, and his destiny. Philosophy in the narrower sense as applied to education is, strictly speaking, only psychology, and determines periods of mental growth in the individual and methods of instruction, as these are indicated by a study of the processes of mind. In this sense also the education of a country is determined by its philosophy. The saying of Aristotle that it is not in man's option whether he will philosophize or not, but that he must philosophize, is especially true in the sphere of the school. If this be so, it becomes a matter of no small importance that those concerned with education should deliberately and consciously philosophize, in order that they may define their aims as well as their methods. We hold that a training in philosophy, both in its larger and narrower sense, is necessary for those members of the community whose special function it is to rear and teach the youth of the country: not for all, it may be, but certainly for the more select portion who influence the general body.

(Continued.)

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The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1881.

Mr. Bentley, of Ascension is in the city.

Hon. T. T. Allain made a flying trip to his plantation during the week, and is again in our midst.

Miss Jennie Davis, after enjoying the Carnival festivities, left for her home in Pearlinton, on Monday last.

The jury in the Mix homicide case brought in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter against the three accused, recommending them strongly to the mercy of the Court.

We are in receipt of complimentary tickets to the First Grand soiree to be given by the Golden Drip Social on Saturday evening, March 12, at 92 Gaiennie street, at 9 o'clock p. m. The social meets every Wednesday evening.

The Beattie Committee meet on Thursday evening and discussed business of importance. Among other things, selected Judge Beattie to proceed to Washington and use his influence in common with other representatives in the interest of the party, and to convey a luminous address showing the status of the party in the State.

Our distinguished friend, Dr. Cocker who, by his energy, ability and zeal, has established a reputation as a successful physician in this city, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony by Rev. H. B. Parks, to Miss Pauline Bontee, an intelligent and refined creole beauty, surrounded by a number of their personal friends. We wish the doctor a happy and prosperous voyage through life.

The United States ex-colored soldiers and sailors Union held a meeting with Thos. W. Wickham in the chair, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we do most heartily and cheerfully endorse the sentiment and principles enunciated by President Garfield in his inaugural address, and we pledge to his administration our united support.

Resolved, That we recognize in Hon. Wm. P. Kellogg a worthy and vigilant representative of the Republican party, and while we heartily endorse the entire Cabinet appointments, we do most especially endorse the appointment of the great champions of the cause of our race, Secretaries Blaine, Windom and the honored name of Lincoln.

On motion of Erwin Bridges, Col. Jack Wharton was indorsed for retention in office as marshal, and the meeting adjourned.

MINUTES OF MEETING HELD MARCH 3, AT FREE MISSION BAPTIST CHURCH. The meeting was called to order by Ex-Senator Glia, 43 members answering to their names. The minutes of the previous meeting, held at the residence of Ex-Senator Burch, were read and approved. The chairman stated that the meeting was called for the purpose of selecting a delegation to visit Washington in accordance with the resolution adopted at the last meeting. It was found, after referring to the minutes, that the delegation was to be selected after the inauguration of President elect Garfield, whereupon Mr. Allain, of Iberville, moved a reconsideration of the same in order that the business stated could be transacted that evening. The motion was carried. Mr. Davidson, of Iberville, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That twelve persons be selected in the manner hereinafter provided, as a representative delegation from this organization, to proceed to Washington in the interest of the Republican party of the State.

Resolved further, That Messrs. Glia, Wakefield and Guichard be and are hereby elected as part of the delegation to be selected, and that they be empowered to appoint three persons each as additional delegates, thereby completing the quota of twelve.

Mr. Martine, of St. Martin, moved to amend by inserting five, so that the two additional members might be selected from what was known as the Beattie faction in the last election. He made his motion in the interest of harmony. Mr. Adams, of Caddo, moved as an additional amendment that one be elected from each congressional district. After a long debate, during which time numerous points of order were made, Mr. Astwood moved, as a substitute, that the chairman be elected a delegate, with power to appoint the additional delegates.

This motion was adopted with but one or two dissenting votes. Representative Allain moving to reconsider and lay that motion on the table, which was adopted by a unanimous vote. The President stated that the appointment would be announced through the press. The committee then adjourned subject to call.

JAMES D. KENNEDY,
Secretary.

Attention! Military!

I am anxious to have furnished me immediately the names of all military organizations in the United States, composed of colored men, with the name and post office address of their commanding officers. Friends and friendly newspapers all over the country by calling attention of proper parties, to this request, will greatly oblige

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Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33

Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE No. 7.

J. V. Labastrie, W. M.

Wm. Vigers, S. W.

A. E. Tervolton, J. W.

H. E. De Frances, Treas.

William Green, Sec'y.

Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33

Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE, NO. 8.

Etoring Barrow, W. M.

A. Benjamin, S. W.

Alex. Baines, J. W.

W. T. Taylor, Treas.

J. L. Lapiere, Sec'y.

Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE No. 9.

Nichari F. Cook, W. M.

Elijah John, S. W.

Wm. Hamilton, J. W.

S. Bird, Treas.

F. W. Barrington, Sec'y.

Meets at Monroe, La.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRE-

SPONDENCE.

W. G. Brown, Chairman.

James Lewis,

A. P. Williams.

ESTHER CHAPTER No. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn, W. Matron.

Sis. Wm. H. Green, W. Patron.

Sis. M. L. Dale, Asst. Matron.

V. C. Green, Treasurer.

Bro. Henry Steele, Secretary.

Sis. Mary Marshall, Conductress.

Emeline Webb, Asst.

Lucrétia Scott, Warden.

Bro. E. J. Webb, Sentinel.

Sis. B. Williams, Adah.

Ruth,

Annie Howard, Esther.

Jane Steele, Martha.

Eliza Janieson, Electa.

Bro. R. H. Taylor, D. D., W. G. P.

Meets 1st Friday each month,

Cor., Camp and Common.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.

2. That this is the only Lottery not de-

clared fraudulent by the Government.

3. That this is the only Lottery ever

voted on and endorsed by the people of

their state.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The following

is Postmaster General Key's letter to the

postmasters at New Orleans and New

York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I

issued an order addressed to you forbid-

ding payment of any postal money order

to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin,

secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box

692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and

the return of all registered letters ad-

ressed to them to the postmasters at

those offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against

me to enjoin the performance of this or-

der, and having appealed the same to

the Supreme Court of the United States,

and having this day presented a certifi-

cate of the Governor and State officers of

the State of Louisiana, that he has com-

plied with all the legal requirements of

that State, and other evidence, and not

being satisfied from the evidence sub-

mitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is en-

gaged in conducting a scheme or device

for obtaining money through the mails by

means of false and fraudulent pretenses,

representations and promises, I hereby

authorize and direct the suspension of

said order so far as relates to said Da

1881.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year..... \$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year..... 4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year..... 4 00
The THREE above named public-
tions, one year..... 10 00
Any TWO above named, one year..... 7 00
Harper's Young People, one year..... 1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for \$7 00 each. A complete set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of \$1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

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HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

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ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the largest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems, and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

Harper's Magazine, one year..... \$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year..... 4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year..... 4 00
The THREE above named public-
tions, one year..... 10 00
Any TWO above named, one year..... 7 00
Harper's Young People, one year..... 1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for \$7 00 each. A complete set, comprising Twelve Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of \$1 00 each.

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Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

66th YEAR.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the latest inventions and the most recent advances in Arts and Sciences; including News and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Education, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geography, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American.

Terms, \$3 00 per year, \$1 50 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all News-dealers. Remit by postal order to Munn & Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. Munn & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 35 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can secure a free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to Munn & Co. We also send from our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or consulting Patentee:

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

Branch Office, cor. F & 7th Sts.

Washington, D. C.

C. E. GIRARDEY.

Auctioneer and Appraiser,

CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Feb. 2, 1881.

THE INTER-OCEAN.

CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS.

FOR 1881.

The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper,

WEEKLY, \$1.15, SEMI-WEEKLY, \$2.50, DAILY, \$10.00.

In NEWS-GETTING,

EDITORIAL ABILITY,

CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make

First-Class Newspaper,

The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior,

THE DAILY INTER-OCEAN

Is the cheapest morning paper published in Chicago.

The LATEST DEPARTMENTS in which is published the latest news of the secret orders, is a valuable feature.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

Is published each Monday and Thursday, contains a compendium of the news of the world.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

has been added to this edition of the paper and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

has the largest circulation of any political newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only

\$1.15, POSTAGE PAID.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS

are able and carefully conducted, and are as reliable as any published in the country.

"OUR CURIOSITY SHOP."

WOMAN'S KINGDOM, AND

THE HOME DEPARTMENT

will contain leading and interesting features.

AS A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

THE INTER-OCEAN

IS UNEXCELLED.

It is the intention of the proprietors of the INTER-OCEAN to spare neither pains nor expense to keep it fully abreast of the times in all things.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address THE INTER-OCEAN,

Chicago.

People's House,

Cor. First and Dryden streets.

SPACIOUS SALOON,

With the finest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and

ICE COLD LAGER-BEER.

LAWSON & WILSON, Proprietors

L. A. GOBBRIGHT,

Solicitor of Claims,

Is prepared to attend to Pension and Bounty cases of Colored Soldiers, and other business pertaining to them, or to any parties who may wish to consult.

L. A. Gossard, Washington, D. C.

He refers to Mr. Pinchback, Gen. Anderson, Ex-Governor Wells and U. S. Attorney Beckwith.

BOARDING HOUSE

No. 27 Villere St.

(Cor. Customhouse et.)

J. H. PERKINS, Prop'r.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.

F. A. A. Y. M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.



OFFICERS 1881.

M. W. Ladd, Grand Master.
R. W. Taylor, Deputy Grand Master.
J. B. Gendron, Grand Senior Warden.
J. B. Gendron, Grand Junior Warden.
Wm. Mulford, Grand Treasurer.
A. P. Williams, Grand Secretary.
J. Henri Burch, Grand Lecturer.
J. B. Thomas, Grand Orator.
Chas. A. Cripps, Grand Organist.
J. E. Troclair, Gr. Senior Deacon.
Franklin Anderson, Gr. Junior Deacon.
Sterling Barrow, Jr. Steward.
Louis Vioet, Jr. Steward.
Ed J. Holmes, Gr. Mtr. of Ceremonies.
Isidore Bierse, Grand Marshal.
Jno A. Marshall, Gr. Standard Bearer.
J. V. Laboutrie, Gr. Sword Bearer.
B. Bruce Johnson, Gr. Pursuivant.
Jefferson Stokes, Gr. Tyler.

RICHMOND LODGE NO. 1.

E. J. Holmes, W. M.
E. J. Holmes, S. W.
R. Bruce Johns, J. W.
Wm. Mulford, Treas.
Henderson McCray, Sec'y.
Meets 1st Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2.

Wm. G. Brown, W. M.
Isidore Bierse, S. W.
J. J. Ross, J. W.
Wm. Johnson, Treas.
A. P. Williams, Sec'y.
Meets 1st Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3.

Monroe Nelson, W. M.
James Isabelle, S. W.
R. B. Isabelle, J. W.
John Brown, Treas.
H. O. Donnelly, Sec'y.
Meets 1st Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

A. W. Thompson, W. M.
J. B. Collins, S. W.
J. W. Foreman, J. W.
Jno. A. Marshall, Sec'y.
Meets 2nd Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE NO. 5.

C. Becknell, W. M.
Frank Anderson, S. W.
Frederick Fobb, J. W.
J. Henri Burch, Treas.
Jno. G. Lewis, Sec'y.
Meets 2nd Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

J. A. Williams, W. M.
W. J. Delany, S. W.
W. B. Pierson, J. W.
A. A. Williams, Treas.
John E. Troclair, Sec'y.
Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.

J. V. Laboutrie, W. M.
Wm. Vigers, S. W.
A. F. Terralton, J. W.
H. E. De Fuentes, Treas.
William Green, Sec'y.
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE NO. 8.

Sterling Barrow, W. M.
A. Benjamin, S. W.
Alex. Reines, J. W.
W. T. Taylor, Treas.
J. L. Lapierre, Sec'y.
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

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S. Bird, Treas.
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Emeline Webb, Asst.
Lucretia Scott, Warden.
Bro. E. J. Webb, Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams, Adah.
E. Robinson, Ruth.
Annie Howard, Esther.
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3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

BENEFICIAL GRANCE FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1881,

THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS D.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

\$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

\$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at \$2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	\$30,000	\$30,000
1 Prize of	10,000	10,000
1 Prize of	5,000	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
300 Prizes of	20	10,000
1000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$30,000 prize, are..... \$2 700

9 Approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize, are..... 1,800

9 Approximations of \$100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$5,000 prize, are..... 900

1857 Prizes, amounting to..... \$110,400

Whole Tickets, \$2; Halves, \$1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company, Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President, New Orleans, La.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans. Register your letters containing currency or by Express.

Observe and recollect that in the TWO

DOLLAR Drawing of April 12, 1881

ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union. Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President,

New Orleans, La.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

H. R.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS.

3-19-ly

THE PEOPLE'S TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL SURELY CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS, CANCERS

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANCRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to \$2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,
Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure.

11-22

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Should be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reign; and a common service of the people's will, elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall unflinchingly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or service too tedious to command and insure success.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

CLEANLINESS AND DISINFECTING OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
of the State of Louisiana,
State House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspections must be made as rapidly as possible.

2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.

3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.

4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.

5. Order the cleaning and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.

6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse masters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactory and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gases and emanations, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservation of the health of the people, intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October. By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying strictly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is without sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of these putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools, water closets and vaults, use the following: Sulphate of iron (green vitriol) or copperas) 3 pounds; Calvert's carbolic acid No. 3, 1 pint; water of sulphuric acid, 1 quart; water in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every five days, or oftener, if any foul smell is evolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination with carbolic acid and copperas.